

FLYNN ON THE FOURTH

Is Billed to Deliver the Oration at Marlow, I. T.

GREAT BIG RATIFICATION

Of His Kiowa and Comanche Opening Act.

Marlow, I. T., June 14.—Marlow will celebrate the Fourth of July and make it a ratification meeting of the passage by congress of the bill opening the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indian reservations. Hon. Dennis T. Flynn, through whose efforts the passage of the bill was secured, will be orator of the day. It is expected that the Democratic clubs on the Rock Island road in the territory will hold a meeting some time during the day. Preparations are being made to furnish every facility for the home seeker to get information. Special trains will be run from both north and south.

FINAL PROOF INSTRUCTIONS

Sent to all Oklahoma land offices by the Commissioner.

Guthrie, O. T., June 14.—The United States land commissioner has sent to each land office in Oklahoma the following instructions in making final proof of land.

"Only settlers under the homestead law upon agricultural lands which have already been opened to settlement are required prior to the passage of this act by treaty or other agreement from various tribes of Indians are affected by this act.

"This act does not change existing laws as to the time of submitting final proof and making payments of final commissions.

"Where final proof has heretofore been made for lands affected by this act and payment has not been made, such payment will not now be required by you. Where payments were authorized to be made in installments and partial payment has been made, but final proof has not been made, no other further payment will be required when the homestead settler makes his final proof, except the payment of the final commissions and testimony fees.

"Where the right to commute homestead entries within any of the reservations covered by the law has been heretofore authorized by statute, homestead settlers may commute their entries therein in the time and at the prices fixed by existing law.

"Entries, where settlement and residence are not required, do not come within the provisions of this act."

GRANITE'S NATURAL GAS WELL

Fuller Report of the Recent Test Made of Its Flow.

Granite, O. T., June 14.—Last Sunday evening in the presence of 100 people attracted here from Vangum, Mountain View, Altus and other places, an experiment with natural gas was made. A large tin funnel four feet in diameter was placed across a shaft or well that was recently dug. To this funnel was attached six spouts or burners. At dark a torch was applied and to the astonishment of all present six flames of fire from one to five feet high, shone up and continued to burn during the entire experiment. The experiment was not without its usual accompaniments. During the afternoon and just after placing the funnel over the well some one applied a lighted match to one of the burners. The flame immediately disappeared within the funnel and an explosion followed. The full force of the flame, ten feet high, struck a lady bystander, Mrs. Cox, squarely in the face, knocking her back several feet and badly burning her face and hand. A wool suit which she was wearing a more serious accident. The force of this explosion will suggest some idea of the volume of gas.

INDIANS CALL ON BARNES

Asking His Friendly Offices as Arbitrator Between Tribes.

Guthrie, O. T., June 14.—The capital says Governor C. M. Barnes was the recipient of a call recently from the two following notable warriors, Chief Washoe of the Cheyenne, and Chief Knight of the Arapahoe. These two gentlemen came as the chosen representatives of the tribes to request Governor C. M. Barnes to act as an arbitrator in a matter of great importance to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe on one side and the Kiowa and Comanches on the other. Chief Washoe, an aged warrior of 550 pounds, was the chief spokesman. He informed the executive that they had read in the state capital that President McKinley had signed the bill to open the Kiowa and Comanche countries for settlement. Several months ago, Chief Washoe explained the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe held a big council with the Kiowa and the Comanches. They had a big time

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURED.

Dr. Holtin's Kidney Tablets have cured many cases of early Bright's Disease. The cases are on record.

Any one afflicted with any form of kidney or bladder ailment needs no better recommendation for a remedy than that.

Dr. Holtin's Kidney Tablets are made from the prescription of a practicing physician, and are for sale everywhere in drug stores.

Beware of counterfeit preparations; get the genuine. Sold in two sizes of packages—25c and 50c.

Prepared only by

HOLTIN'S CHEMICAL CO., 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale by the following druggists: WICHITA: WICHITA DRUG CO., 12 E. Douglas; SALT: E. E. Douglas; DICK: L. E. HIGGINSON, 38 N. Main; VAN HOOKING DRUG CO., 25 E. Douglas; GILBERT & SONS, 52 E. Douglas; ROCK ISLAND DRUG STORE, 12 E. Douglas; GOODWIN, 25 E. Oak; MCKEY'S DRUG STORE, 12 E. Oak; BROWN & SONS, 12 E. Oak; HENRY N. MARR, 12 E. Oak; GERRING, 12 E. Douglas.

together feasting and smoking the pipe of peace, the festivities lasting for several days. The result was that the Kiowa and Comanches promised the other two tribes that whenever the lands of the former were opened for settlement, the Indians received their allotments, that all Cheyenne and Arapahoe children under 7 years of age, should receive an allotment of land the same as the children of the Kiowa and Comanches. Since the Cheyenne and Arapahoe countries were opened many children have been born to the two tribes and they desire very much that the government give each of them a 100 acre farm, hence the contract with the Kiowa and Comanches. The tribes of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe have steadily increased in population, the progenitors believing that the Kiowa and Comanches would keep their word. Recently, however, the former have begun to fear that the latter will play them false, and therefore, despatched Chiefs Washoe and Knight to have Governor Barnes intercede in their behalf and make the Kiowa and Comanches keep their promises.

Governor Barnes, after hearing Chief Washoe's report, thanked the two tribes for the honor offered, but explained to them that he cannot accept, as the matter is out of his jurisdiction. He referred them to the Indian agents of the Kiowa and Comanches as the proper authorities. At their request, also, the governor dictated a letter to the agents, explaining the mission of the chiefs and stating that it will be a nice thing for them if their plans can be carried through. The two thanked the governor very profusely and departed to seek the Indian agents.

This was Chief Washoe's third call on Governor Barnes within the past three years. His first followed immediately after the governor's inaugural. The chief, accompanied by nine other Cheyennes, called at the executive office early one morning and not finding the governor, they went to his home and camped in his front yard to await his appearance. When Governor Barnes came out he was surprised to see ten Indian chiefs lined up on his front porch, contentedly smoking and taking in the sights. They explained their call was solely of a social nature, and that they were there to wait for the governor. Mr. Barnes had the pleasure of their company for three days as his guests at one of the hotels.

Chief Washoe headed another delegation of the various tribes to the governor's office last winter during the session of the legislature. He forbade the Indian medicine men from practicing. At that time Chief Washoe's strongest argument was that the Indian medicine men kill no more than the white doctors. This statement was naturally difficult to deny, but every one knew it was not true.

Chief Knight, while in the city recently, called on Attorney General J. C. Strang and desired to retain him in securing a divorce from his wife, whom the chief charges with adultery. The chiefs made the rounds of the territorial offices, visiting their acquaintances and making many new ones.

INSECT AND WORM PESTS

Which Infest Oklahoma Crops—New and Valuable Remedies.

Stillwater, O. T., June 14.—The Agricultural experiment station here has just issued a bulletin relating to insect and vermin pests injurious to Oklahoma crops, which contains the following:

Injurious insects seem to be present in unusual numbers this season. The experimental station at Stillwater will help what it can toward their control, but every farmer should make it a point to study out means of combat for himself, often using very vigorous measures because it is frequently a week before a reply from a letter addressed to the station can be received, and during that time the insects may do several dollars' worth of damage.

Cut Worms.—The cut worms are very abundant this season, eating all kinds of garden crops and alfalfa and even climbing trees and destroying fruit and foliage. The remedy to be applied is to dig around the base of the plant, and on alfalfa, spraying so as to poison the food or to kill by contact by the use of kerosene emulsion may prove effective, depending upon conditions. In all cases if poultry can be coaxed to eat the worms it is the best way of getting rid of them.

Chinch Bugs.—The experiment station is distributing chinch bug infection to all who request it. In several cases it has been found already established in fields either from previous distribution from the station or naturally. The leaves, due to the fact that it will pay every farmer to investigate a little and see if the infection is not already in his crop before requesting more. It will be found under the loose earth or dead leaves or between the leaf sheath and the stem of the plant. The chinch bug is a small, white, mottled growth on dead bugs, sometimes nearly covering the bug. It can be easily distinguished from the silvery scales on the wings. If this is found in comparatively small quantities the bugs in the field are in the presence of infection and they should be removed.

Grain Loaves.—Many inquiries are received at the station in regard to a small green insect found in the heads of wheat. They are not found in some wheat, but in other places they are very numerous. The leaves, due to the fact that the pest is not so serious as it might at first seem. Either in the egg or mature stage the larvae pass the winter and in spring begin to multiply very rapidly by certain individuals breeding forth young alive. In a week to ten days this young generation begins to reproduce so that in a comparatively short time thousands may be the descendants from a common single parent. Their attack on the wheat is so late that probably but little damage will be done anywhere. The wheat would certainly be better off without them for they suck out the juice that properly belongs to the plant and should go to mature the grain. In some fields there are none and in others it is possible to judge from reports that have come in that the pest may be reduced to 25 percent. There are remedies that might be used on a small scale but nothing that is practical in large fields of wheat at this season.

Brown Loose-Mouthed and locust trees are infested with a brown, fuzzy growth which destroys the leaves and on trunks. The lice should be carefully sprayed with kerosene emulsion made as follows: Dissolve six pounds soap in a gallon of hot water, stir and when cold add two gallons of oil and stir vigorously until a creamy mass is formed; use one part of the emulsion to nine parts of water for all sucking insects. Apply in a fine, even spray so as to wet the insects thoroughly. A second application may be necessary.

"Of 'peach-leaf curl,' the bulletin says: This disease is much more abundant this season than usual in the territory. The symptoms are a curling and yellowing of the leaves, and the presence of a fungus on them which causes the leaves to grow in abnormal shapes. The fungus may be seen as a light mildew. A part of this fungus makes its way into the young buds of the peach, and in the spring of the next year, when the buds open, the fungus passes the remainder of the year and is ready to start into growth as the leaves develop the following spring. No opportunity for experiments on this disease has occurred at this station, but extensive work has been done by W. W. Scott in Georgia on the same disease, with the result that Bordeaux mixture made as follows, has proven successful:

1. Dissolve six pounds of blue stone in six gallons of water in an earthen vessel.

2. Sift four pounds of fresh lime in six gallons of water.

3. Pour 2 slowly into 1 and add twenty gallons of water. Mix thoroughly and strain through coarse gunny-sacking into a barrel. Reject the undissolved material and add eighteen gallons of water and the mixture is ready for use. The mixture will keep in this condition as long as desired.

This should be applied to the trees with spray pumps just before they come into bloom. One application is usually sufficient. If made at the right time, the arches that have not thus been treated the disease may be slightly checked by spraying with the same mixture, but leaves that have once been curled can never be restored to usefulness. Then the best thing to do is to keep the tree cultivated and in a vigorous condition so that they will throw out a second set of leaves with which to mature the fruit of the season.

Considerable inquiry has been received at the experimental station this spring in regard to a native grass that seems to be gaining a foothold in the territory. There are two forms of it. One is called the Texas blue grass and the other the smooth Texas blue grass. They are much like the Kentucky blue grass and are very closely related botanically. They are a little coarser than the Kentucky but in form of head closely resemble it. The Texas blue grass has a growth like short wheat in the head among the grains while the smooth Texas blue grass does not have it. The taste is much like that of Kentucky blue grass. It seems to be well adapted to a vigorous condition and is a good pasture grass. It appears first in a bunch or two here and there but soon spreads so as to cover considerable area. It may be propagated either by seeds or parts of the plant, but seems to be spreading without special attention. It promises to be one of the best grasses for Oklahoma.

PORTO RICO DECISION

Federal Judge Townsend Says That Island

IS A FOREIGN COUNTRY

So Far as the Constitution Is Concerned.

New York, June 14.—Judge William K. Townsend, in the United States district court of the Southern district of New York, today handed down an opinion in the case of John H. Goetz & Co. versus the United States, in which he declared the treaty of Paris valid and that the status of the people of Porto Rico is that of inhabitants of a foreign country as regards the constitution of the United States and within the meaning of the tariff acts. Judge Townsend held that Porto Rico is part of the United States so far as countries are concerned, but so far as the constitution of this country is concerned it is a foreign country and that the United States can govern it without subjecting it to the burden of national taxation and that the status of the inhabitants will remain unchanged until congress shall determine it.

Judge Townsend affirmed the decision of the board of appraisers assessing a duty of 35 cents per pound on 100 bales of leaf of filler tobacco. The importers protested, claiming that the merchandise was not subject to duty, because Porto Rico was not a foreign country, and because, therefore, the imposition of duties on goods brought from plants within the territory of the United States into a port of the United States is not lawful and valid under the constitution. Judge Townsend said: "Before the war with Spain, Porto Rico was a foreign country when it was occupied by the military forces of the United States. The conquest of Porto Rico under authority of the executive made it ours by military title. But the president's conquests do not enlarge the boundaries of this union, nor extend the operation of our institutions and laws beyond the limits before assigned to them by the legislative power. Our boundaries could not be regulated by the varying incidents of war and be enlarged or diminished as the armies on either side advanced or retreated. In this sense, therefore, our constitutional boundaries do not 'follow the flag'."

Judge Townsend said this could only be done by the treaty-making power or legislative authority.

CHIEF JOSEPH IS MAKING PROGRESS

Washington, June 14.—The secretary of the interior has directed Indian Inspector McLaughlin to accompany Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perce, to Oregan and check the progress of the land to which the old chief desires to return. This action is the result of a visit which Chief Joseph paid to Washington last April, when he made a strong plea to be permitted to leave the Colville reservation in Washington and go back to the Umatilla country.

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Splendid service; superb scenery; en route to Niagara Falls, Muskoka and Kawartha Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Rapids, Thousand Islands, White Mountains and Atlantic seaboard resorts.

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ALL CHINA IS IN A FERMENT

Continued from First page.

legation, but the rumor that a minister has been murdered is not confirmed. Fifteen hundred Russians, with four guns, have arrived outside of Pekin. This makes 4,000 Russians who have landed. It is regarded as certain that the Japanese government will take active steps concerning the murder of the chancellor of the Japanese legation. In consequence of a disturbance at Chefoo, the German flag-ship and H. M. S. Phoenix have returned there. A Russian warship with 800 troops has gone to Hankow. Chinese desperadoes at Quin San, forty miles from Shanghai, have seized three steam launches and treated the passengers practically.

CONGRESS WELL REPRESENTED

In the Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention.

Philadelphia, June 14.—Congress will be well represented in the Republican national convention. As chairman of the delegation, Senator McComas of the same state; Senator McComas and Representative Mudd of Maryland; Senator Lodge and Representative McCall of Massachusetts; Senators Davis and Nelson, Minnesota; Senators Platt and Dewar, New York; Senators Thurston, Nebraska; Senator Atkinson, New Hampshire; Senator Sewell, New Jersey; Senator Pritchard, North Carolina; Senator Hamshworth and McComber, North Dakota; Senator Carter, Montana; Senator Foraker and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio; and Representative Bland of Wyoming. Senator Penrose is a delegate from one of the Pennsylvania congressional districts and Representative Blingham from another. Representative Lorimer of Illinois is one of the delegates from the district he represents in congress. Representative Payne of New York is a delegate from the Twenty-eighth New York congressional district; Representative G. H. White from the Second North Carolina district and Delegate Dennis T. Flynn from Oklahoma.

Among the contingents to the convention is Representative Aldrich of Alabama. The foregoing list foots up twenty-one senators; more than two-fifths of the total Republican membership of the senate; eleven representatives and one delegate.

TWO-DOLLAR TERMINAL CHARGE

Case Renewed in the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago.

Chicago, June 14.—The fight of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the terminal charge of \$2 imposed by railroads on carloads of livestock entering the stock yards was renewed here today in the United States court of appeals, with Justice Henry B. Brown, United States supreme court, and Judges Wood and Grosscup on the bench. Judge Holt said, in the lower court some time ago, that the charge of \$2 was reasonable, and the case was appealed by the Interstate Commerce commission. The railroad companies against whom a restraining order is asked are the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago and Milwaukee; St. Paul, Chicago and Alton; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Walcott and the Illinois Central. The session today was taken up with arguments.

Very Much Abo About Nothing.

Providence, R. I., June 14.—The grand jury today refused to return an indictment against George W. Hull of Prescott, Ariz., who was charged with the murder of a woman on the charge of having committed perjury in a divorce case brought in this state against his wife. Hull was arrested in New York City on a warrant sworn out by his wife, charging him with being a fugitive from justice.

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The Formula Is Plainly Printed on Every Bottle. So That the People May Know Just What They Are Taking.

Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the Original and that all other so-called "Tasteless" chill tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

aid reminded the tsung li yamen (Chinese foreign office) of his unceasing warnings during the last six months of the danger of not taking adequate measures to suppress the Boxers, and an imperial decree was subsequently issued. On May 28, a meeting of the diplomatic corps was held at which a resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the tsung li yamen to take more stringent measures. It was not then considered necessary to bring the International guards to Pekin, but the British marine guard at Tien Tsin, which had been under orders to leave, was detained and two British ships were sent to Taku. As no specific measures were taken by the tsung li yamen, the diplomatic corps met again May 29, and decided, failing the receipt of a satisfactory reply from the tsung li yamen, to summon guards. This course was adopted May 29, and a British detachment of 75 men with a machine gun was forthwith sent to Taku and 100 men were sent to Tien Tsin, while four more British ships were brought to Taku.

"News was then received of the murder of Mr. Robinson and the capture of Mr. Norman, who was subsequently murdered. Sir Claude MacDonald continued until June 5 to urgently impress the tsung li yamen with the necessity of taking instant steps to punish the murderers and restore order, informing them that her majesty's government held the Chinese government responsible for the criminal apathy which had brought about this disgraceful state of affairs.

"These remonstrances having no effect, the situation both at Pekin and in its neighborhood becoming more threatening, her majesty's government, June 5, telegraphed instructions to Sir Claude MacDonald and Admiral Seymour to take in concert with the other powers, any steps in their discretion, which was left unfettered, they might consider advisable for the protection of the foreign legations at Pekin and British subjects there, at Tien Tsin or in the neighborhood.

"Sir Claude MacDonald, after a conference with the Russian representative at Pekin, was empowered to support any Chinese authority capable of maintaining law and order, or any measure to this end, the Russian minister being similarly authorized.

"In consequence of further depredations of the Boxers, Admiral Seymour sailed up three more ships, and June 5, after consultation with the foreign commanders, decided to land a force and march on Pekin. On June 10, he marched with 1,675 men, of which 600 were British. This force has since been increased to 2,200 men, containing detachments from the ships of seven of the powers. The admiral had advanced thirty miles June 11, when he encountered the Boxers and killed 25 of them. The railway was much broken up and only three miles were covered in the next twenty-four hours.

"About 60 troops are being embarked at Hong Kong and the Terrible is going to Taku. The Russians are landing an additional detachment of 1,300 men. Sir Claude MacDonald reported, June 12, that disorders were occurring at Pekin.

"Nine British and twenty-five foreign ships are now at Taku, and complete and armed private among the powers in regard to the action taken by Admiral Seymour."

Mr. Broderick concluded with saying that the least intention of implying that Great Britain had any other agreement with Russia than with any of the other powers in this emergency.

CHINESE TROOPS GUARD PEKIN

Pekin, June 14.—Ten thousand troops are guarding the south gate. The courier reports that upwards of 200 Boxers are in the immediate neighborhood of Lung Fang.

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THE BRITISH HISTORY OF IT

London, June 14.—In the house of commons today the parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, William S. P. Wood, made a statement in regard to the position of affairs in the Chinese empire. "Her majesty's minister at Pekin," said he, "has been in constant communication with the Chinese government since the attack by Boxers on legations and the destruction of three villages near Tientsin, and he has been able to suppress the revolt, but he must first win the confidence of the powers."

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